

Examination of *Crossotocera wagnerella* ZERNY, 1930, with the description of a new tribe

(Lepidoptera, Oecophoridae)

by

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Summary: A new tribe Crossotocerini is described in the subfamily Oecophorinae because of its unusual antennae and some other features. The tribe is founded on the monotypical genus *Crossotocera* ZERNY, 1930.

Introduction

The genus *Crossotocera* ZERNY with only one species from Turkey was described in the family Oecophoridae (ZERNY, 1930). In the distributional checklist of European Lepidoptera there is a note by O. KARSHOLT and R. HODGES that this genus may belong to the family Pterolonchidae (KARSHOLT & RAZOWSKI, 1996). In my mind the original opinion is more correct, although the genus really has some resemblance with Pterolonchidae.

Crossotocera wagnerella ZERNY is a rather rare species distributed in Turkey (ZERNY, 1930), Syria (AMSEL, 1952), Cyprus (AMSEL, 1958), Bulgaria (SOFFNER, 1967) and Romania (POPESCU-GORJ, 1984). The moths fly at night from middle July to middle September. Larvae are unknown.

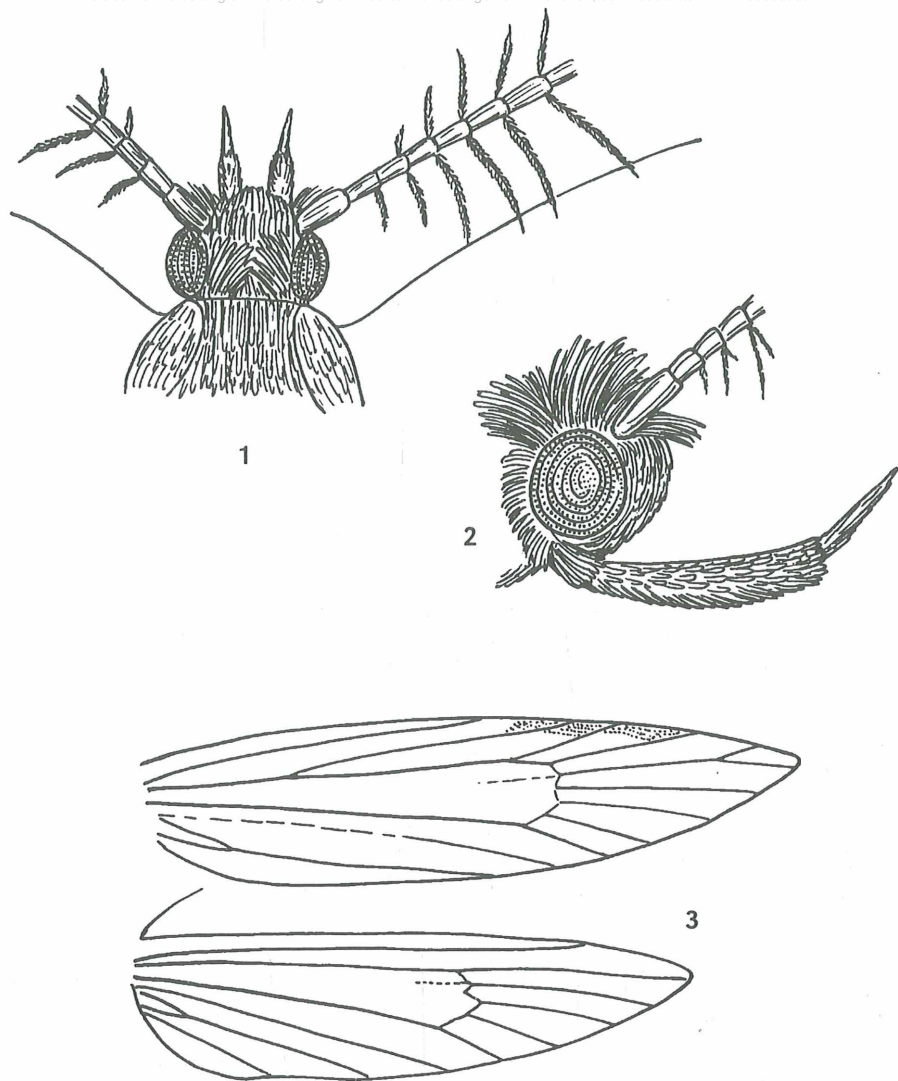
Crossotocerini trib. nov.

Type genus: *Crossotocera* ZERNY, 1930

Description

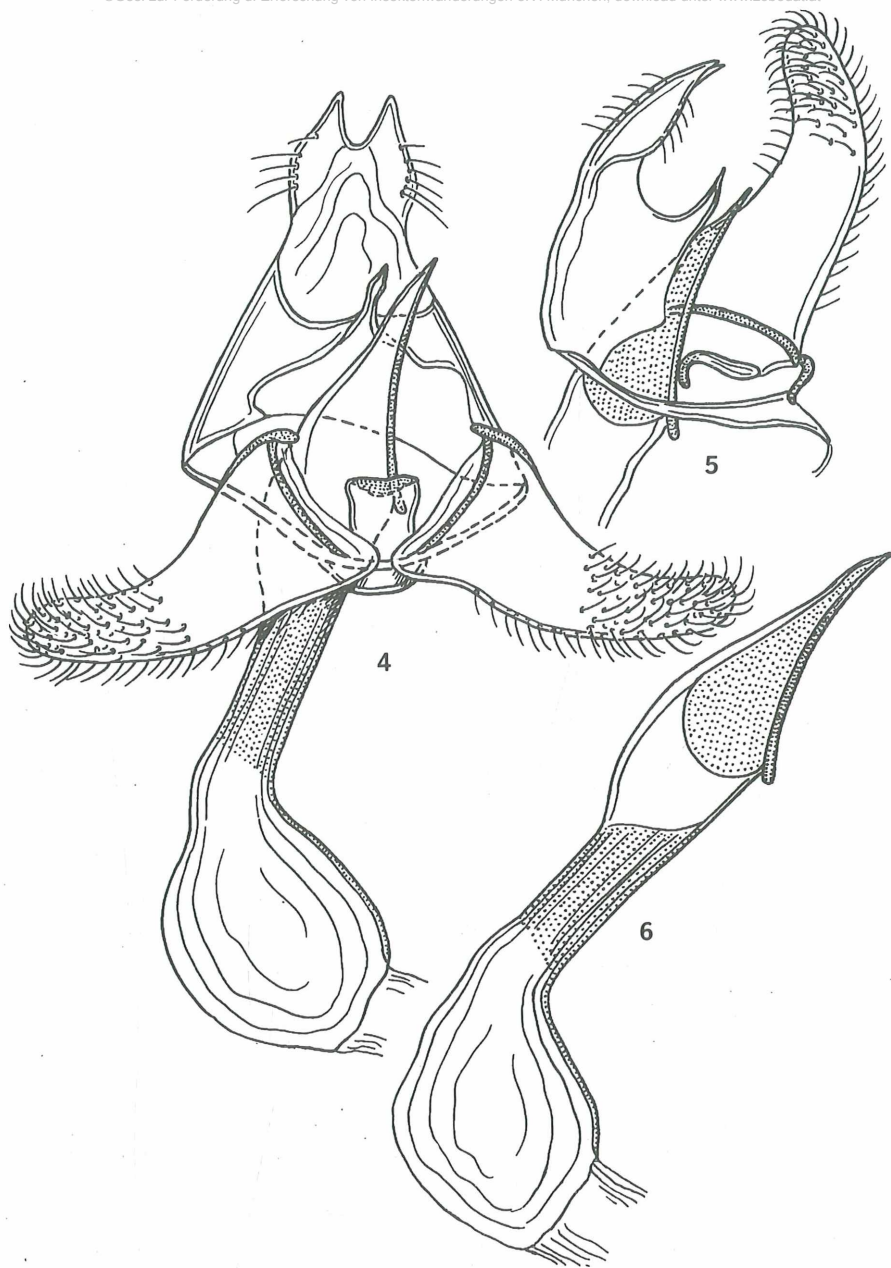
Antennae of males (fig. 1) are bipectinate and have resemblance with those of *Euplocamus* LATR. (Tineidae) or Psychidae. Basal segment with pecten. Females have ordinary filiform antennae. Labial palpi (fig. 2) elongate, with apical segment twice shorter than the middle one. Maxillary palpi and proboscis vestigial. Both wings more or less narrow and only with 2 medial veins (fig. 3).

Male genitalia (figs. 4, 5) with bifurcated uncus. Gnathos looks like a pointed process. Valvae with sclerotized basal margin. Transtilla absent. Juxta in form of a small plate with a strong sclerotized part connected with the aedeagus. Saccus narrow and small. Aedeagus (fig. 6) large, with a wide membraneous basal part and without cornuti. The abdominal terga with the transversal stripes covered by strong scales, a feature typical for Pterolonchidae, but rare in Oecophoridae.



Figs 1-3: *Crossotocera wagnerella* ZERNY, ♂: 1 - head with antennae (dorsal view); 2 - head with labial palpi (lateral view); 3 - wing venation.

Figs 4-6: *Crossotocera wagnerella* ZERNY, male genitalia: 4 - general view; 5 - lateral view; 6 - aedeagus.



Diagnosis

The new tribe is most closely related to the tribe Oecophorini BRUAND, 1850. It differs from the rest of the Oecophoridae and Pterolonchidae in the bipectinate antennae of the males. Furthermore it differs from Oecophorini in only 2 medial veins on both wings and from Pterolonchidae – in stalked veins R4 and R5. Male genitalia resembles the oecophorid type. It differs from Pterolonchidae in short saccus, absence of transtilla and absence of a deep seam between uncus and tegumen.

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